

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, TISD

DATE: 29 April 1960

FROM : [REDACTED] TD &amp; SS

SUBJECT: Visit to [REDACTED]

1. On 26 and 27 April 1960 the undersigned visited the firm of [REDACTED] for the purpose of discussing [REDACTED] STATINTL

a. The chemical laboratory replenishment system (copy of specifications attached) STATINTL

b. The fluid for the [REDACTED] 20X enlarger (1,1,1 trichlorethane--inhibited) STATINTL

c. The fluid for the cleaner-waxer machine built by [REDACTED] and STATINTL

d. A dehydrating unit for the proposed film drying room. STATINTL

2. [REDACTED] will submit a proposal to this Agency for the fabrication and installation of a chemical storage, recirculation, filtration, replenishment and chemical analysis system based on the tentative specifications as attached. The chief chemist of [REDACTED] very strongly recommended chemical analysis by instrumentation which would utilize our [REDACTED] spectrophotometer as opposed to analysis by chemical titration. The reasons for favoring instrumentation were: 1) a chemical engineer would not be required, 2) the accuracy of analysis would be considerably greater, 3) the frequency with which samples could be analyzed would be greatly increased, and 4) personal errors would be completely eliminated. The difference in cost between analysis by titration and instrumentation is approximately [REDACTED] and this difference might be well saved in a period of one year in the salary range of a chemical engineer versus a laboratory technician. STATINTL

Declass Review by NIMA/DOD

STATINTL

3. The fluid for the [REDACTED] 20X enlarger is well-known to this firm and would be packaged in 5-quart polyethylene containers at a cost of approximately \$3.00 per gallon. Other agencies, such as Navy PIC, should be informed of this negotiation. The basic ingredient is manufactured by [REDACTED] but the addition of the proper inhibitor is most important for use in the 20X enlarger to prevent deterioration of the metal parts with which it comes in contact.

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4. Some problems have arisen recently in the operation of the [REDACTED] cleaner-waxer machine. Recent tests show that the fluid, as recommended by [REDACTED] dissolves or deteriorates the ink titling on the original negative material. The chemical engineer at [REDACTED] suggested the substitution of tetra-chlorodifluoroethane, which is fluorinated hydrocarbon having as good or better cleaning properties as 1,1,1 trichlorethane and is 1/10th as toxic and will act equally well as a vehicle for the tetrastearate wax. Although the index of refraction of this solution is 1.384 compared to 1.413, the fluid is completely evaporated, leaving only the wax coating on the film and hence should prove to be a superior solution for this equipment. A sample was furnished for testing in our laboratories and a final report will follow.

5. In the proposed new location, space for two copy cameras has been provided. The problem of drying quantities of large sheets of cut film was discussed with the Chief of the Data Management Division, [REDACTED] and his staff, and it was agreed that space should be provided also for a drying room whose dimensions would be approximately 12x20x8 feet and that a dehydrating unit would be installed to reduce the humidity of this room to approximately 20% RH at 75°Fahrenheit ambient temperature. This problem was discussed with the staff at [REDACTED] and they agreed to furnish a proposal. The merits of drying film by the proper circulation of dehumidified air as opposed to heat impingement have long been recognized by the industry. This drying room would be located conveniently to the two camera dark rooms and would provide the means for the rapid drying of large sheets of cut film in a dust-free environment.

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